

revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7460, the Peace Corps Commemorative Work Extension Act, introduced by Representative JOE KENNEDY.

Representative KENNEDY served as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Dominican Republic from 2004 to 2006. Unfortunately, he is not able to be here for today's vote, but I know how much this means to him and the entire Returned Peace Corps Volunteers community.

In 2014, the bipartisan Peace Corps Commemorative Act was signed into law to establish a commemorative work to celebrate the Peace Corps and its founding ideals. That legislation authorized the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish the memorial in Washington, D.C., but the authorization for the project is set to expire in January 2021.

The Peace Corps' roots and mission date back to the 1960s. Since then, more than 240,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in 142 host countries to train local communities across the world in technologies and skills such as agricultural protection, environmental protection, and basic education.

Since its establishment, the Peace Corps has helped promote world peace and friendship by improving the lives of countless individuals across the world.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Representative KENNEDY for his efforts to honor these incredible volunteers.

The planned memorial will be a lasting tribute to the legacy of the Peace Corps and its mission. This bill simply provides the foundation with more time to raise money and pick an appropriate design.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 7460, the Peace Corps Commemorative Work Extension Act, extends through January 24, 2028, the authority of the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor and commemorate the mission and ideals of the Peace Corps.

Since President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps in 1961, over 235,000 Americans have served as grassroots volunteers in villages and towns in 141 countries worldwide. Peace Corps volunteers seek to promote world peace and friendship by improving the lives of those they serve by helping others

understand American culture and by bringing their experience back home to America.

It is fitting that this bill to extend the Commemorative Works Act authorization for a Peace Corps Memorial is sponsored by President John F. Kennedy's grandnephew, Representative JOE KENNEDY III.

I am grateful to the thousands of Americans who have served our Nation honorably in the Peace Corps.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools Act, and I thank leadership for putting it on the suspension calendar.

This bill starts the process to establish a Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools national historical park to focus on the incredible impact of Julius Rosenwald, a successful entrepreneur and renowned philanthropist who made a lasting contribution to the advancement of African-American education during the 20th century.

Mr. Rosenwald was the president of Sears, Roebuck and Company during its heyday. He used his fortune to enhance the lives of others, establishing museums, community centers, and housing, as well as helping Jews in Europe and new immigrants coming to the United States. One-third of all African-American children in the South during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s were educated in Rosenwald schools.

Although I did not attend a Rosenwald school, I grew up in rural America, rural Arkansas, and actually attended a one-room school where one teacher, Ms. Beadie King, taught eight grades plus what we call the little primer and the big primer all by herself.

In many of the rural towns where African Americans lived during that time, there were no schools. If there were, they only went to the sixth grade and sometimes to the eighth grade. So the impact of these 5,300 schools that Julius Rosenwald helped to build—he was a friend of Booker Washington, and Booker Washington helped him understand that it was great for people to get to Tuskegee, but there were thousands of African Americans in these rural areas who never had a first grade, second grade, third grade to get to.

Madam Speaker, I am delighted that leadership put this bill on the calendar today. I thank the gentleman for yielding. And as you can tell, I am very passionate about this bill.

I also live in the area where the international headquarters for Sears, Roebuck and Company existed at that time. So the name "Julius Rosenwald" is an entity that our country should never, ever forget, and we ought to

have as many ways of expressing it as we possibly can.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to be able to yield time to someone who I grew up in his district as his constituent. It is a great honor to be here and to hear more about, obviously, Sears, Roebuck and Company and an area that I grew up in and know very well.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7460.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK REDESIGNATION ACT

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5472) to redesignate the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site as the "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5472

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park Redesignation Act".

#### SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site shall be known and designated as the "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park".

(b) AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 100-206.—Public Law 100-206 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 101 Stat. 1434) is amended—

(1) in section 1(a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "National Historic Site" and inserting "National Historical Park";

(2) in section 3—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking "provisions of law generally applicable to national historic sites" and inserting "provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System"; and

(B) in subsection (d), in the second sentence, by striking "National Historic Site" and inserting "National Historical Park";

(3) in section 6(2), by striking "National Historic Site" and inserting "National Historical Park";

(4) by striking "historic site" each place it appears and inserting "historical park";

(5) by striking "historic site" each place it appears and inserting "historical park"; and

(6) by striking "Historic Site" each place it appears and inserting "Historical Park".

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5472, the Jimmy Carter National Historical Park Redesignation Act, introduced by Representative SANFORD BISHOP from Georgia.

Established by Congress in 1987, the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District protects and shares the stories of key sites associated with the life of President Jimmy Carter.

Today, the site consists of President Carter's boyhood farm; Plains High School, which the Carters attended; the Carter home and compound where the Carters currently live; and the Plains Railroad Depot, which served as Carter's campaign headquarters during the 1976 Presidential campaign.

H.R. 5472 would redesignate the National Historic Site as the Jimmy Carter National Historical Park to conform with the Park Service's standard pattern of nomenclature and to help promote increased visitation to the area.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Representative BISHOP for his efforts to elevate the life of Jimmy Carter, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5472 redesignates the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site as Jimmy Carter National Historical Park. This site includes President Carter's resident and boyhood home. Plains High School serves as the site's visitor center. And the railroad depot, which served as campaign headquarters during the 1976 Presidential election, and also houses additional exhibits. Redesignation of the site does not affect the laws or policies that govern the area, and the primary impact of the passage of this legislation would be changing signs, maps, and handouts.

Redesignation of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site as a national historical park does not affect the laws

or policies that govern the area, and I urge adoption of this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5472, the Jimmy Carter National Historical Park Redesignation Act.

The legislation would change the name of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site in Plains, Georgia, to the Jimmy Carter National Historical Park, thereby ensuring that its nomenclature conforms to other noncontiguous sites within the National Park System.

It would also honor the wishes of our Nation's 39th President, who is a dear friend of mine, as well as my constituent.

On March 22, 2019, President Carter also became our Nation's longest-living President, surpassing the lifespan of George H.W. Bush. In October, he celebrated his 96th birthday.

As many of you are aware, President Carter has had a number of health challenges recently, which has created a sense of urgency around this legislation and the rich legacy that he and Mrs. Rosalynn Carter want to leave for their longtime home in Plains, Georgia.

After the Carters left the White House, the Carters and Plains community took the initiative to preserve and protect the history of this small, rural, agricultural community.

In 1987, Congress established the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site. As you have heard, it consists of the Plains Railroad Depot, which served as Jimmy Carter's campaign headquarters during the 1976 Presidential campaign; Jimmy Carter's boyhood farm; Plains High School, which the Carters both attended, and which now serves as the visitor center and museum; and the Carter home and compound, where the Carters currently live, which is now closed to the public.

In fact, the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site is the only site in the National Park System, aside from the White House, that is still an active Presidential home. I have taken my entire staff there on a number of occasions so that they could get a better feel and understanding of the values that shaped this great Georgian.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5472 enjoys the bipartisan support of the entire Georgia congressional delegation, as well as the Plains community.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Ranking Member BISHOP on the full committee, and Chairwoman HAALAND and Ranking Member YOUNG on the National Park Subcommittee. I thank Mr. GALLEGO and his able staff members, Brandon Bragato and Lily Wang, for all of their help in bringing this legislation to the House today under suspension of the rules.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary Committee, and a representative from the New South that President Jimmy Carter symbolized, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5472, the "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park Redesignation Act," bipartisan legislation that elevates the designation of the Jimmy Carter National Historical Site to accurately reflect its status in the National Park System and accord with a standard pattern of nomenclature.

National historical parks are typically areas of greater physical extent and complexity than national historic sites; often they contain multiple discontinuous sites.

According to the National Park Service, the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, which was established by Congress in 1987, is comprised of facilities at several sites in and around the town of Plains, Georgia and has the characteristics that make the designation of "national historical park" a more appropriate title than "national historic site."

Congress passed the legislation in 1987 to preserve the key sites and structures associated with President Jimmy Carter during his life, provide for the interpretation of the life and presidency of Jimmy Carter, and present the history of a small rural southern town.

The historic site consists of President Carter's boyhood home in the community of Archery; Plains High School, now used for a visitor center and headquarters for the historic site; the Plains depot, which was used as a headquarters for Jimmy Carter's presidential campaign; and the Carter compound, where President and Mrs. Carter have resided since 1981.

It is therefore fitting and proper that we pass this bipartisan legislation, supported unanimously by the Georgia congressional delegation, designating this complex of historically significant places as the "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park," in honor of the 39th President of the United States, whose post-presidency is universally regarded as the greatest and most consequential in history.

Madam Speaker, Jimmy Carter was little known outside the South before he became president and I vividly recall his acceptance speech in July 1976 at Madison Square Garden in New York City, which he began by saying simply: "My name is Jimmy Carter and I'm running for president."

It was at that convention that the great Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, who held the seat I now hold, made history by being the first African American woman to give the keynote address at a major political party nominating convention.

Madam Speaker, it is perhaps a failing of all us that we do not acknowledge nearly enough the enormous achievements and contributions to our country of the Carter Administration.

Let me list briefly some of the enormous positive changes wrought by President Carter, this most moral of public men was awarded the Medal of Freedom in addition to being the 2002 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

During his administration, President Carter signed into law many legislative proposals that have changed our lives for the better and made living in America safer, more affordable, fairer, and better.

For example, President Carter signed into law the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, known as the Superfund Act (Pub. L. 96–510).

The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977 with the enactment of Department of Energy Organization Act, signed into law as Pub. L. 95–91.

The U.S. Department of Education was created in 1979 with the enactment of Department of Education Organization Act, signed into law as Pub. L. 96–88.

Airline travel was deregulated, making it affordable for millions of Americans to travel by air for the first time with the passage of the Airline Deregulation Act, Pub. L. 95–504.

Under President Carter, both the trucking and rail industry were deregulated leading to reduced shipping costs and lower prices for consumers with the signing of the Motor Carrier Act, Pub. L. 96–296, and the Staggers Rail Act, Pub. L. 96–448.

Madam Speaker, a little recalled fact is that under the Carter Administration, 9.8 million jobs were created, more than any president from Nixon until Clinton, thanks to economic legislation like the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act, signed into law as the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act (Pub. L. 95–523) and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments (Pub. L. 95–524).

A full listing of the important laws signed by President Carter would take more time than we have available but includes the Civil Service Reform Act, Pub. L. 95–454, which created the Office of the Inspector General, and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Pub. L. 96–487, which designated certain public lands in Alaska as units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Wilderness Preservation and National Forest Systems, resulting in 79.54 million acres of refuge land in Alaska, of which 27.47 million acres were designated as wilderness.

President Carter was the first president to express to the nation the interrelation between national security and energy independence and to take action to enhance both, with the passage of the:

1. National Energy Act, Pub. L. 95–617 through 621,
2. Emergency Natural Gas Act, Pub. L. 95–2,
3. Reorganization Act of 1977, Pub. L. 95–17,
4. Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act, Pub. L. 96–223, and
5. Energy Security Act, Pub. L. 96–294.

Other major legislation signed into law by President Carter were the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act, Pub. L. 96–221; the Trade Agreements Act, Pub. L. 96–39, and the Panama Canal Treaties.

In the areas of foreign affairs and national security, President Carter deescalated and normalized diplomatic relations with China, brokered the historic Camp David Accord between Israel and Egypt, and hastened the collapse of the Soviet Union by supporting the mujahideen as it fought to repel and defeat the invading forces of the Soviet Union.

President Carter proudly and firmly made promotion and protection of human rights a cornerstone of American foreign policy and made clear that the United States would not overlook or tolerate human rights abuses, whether committed by adversary or ally, which helped hasten the end of apartheid in South Africa and authoritarian governments in South and Latin America.

President Carter appointed the first woman of color to a cabinet position when he chose the Hon. Patricia Roberts Harris as his Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and then as Secretary of Health and Human Services.

It was President Carter who appointed Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the federal judiciary when he nominated her to be a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1980.

It was President Carter who appointed Stephen Breyer to the federal judiciary when he nominated him for a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in 1980.

In fact, when President Carter took office, just eight women had ever been appointed to one of the 500 federal judgeships in the country, he doubled that number and appointed 40 women, including eight women and 33 men of color.

President Carter changed the face of the federal judiciary to make it more representative of the American people and set the example which Presidents Clinton and Obama followed.

After leaving office, President Carter embarked on an energetic and tireless post-presidency, founding in 1982 the Carter Presidential Center at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which is devoted to issues relating to democracy and human rights.

Most everyone has seen Jimmy and Rosalyn Carter working with Habitat for Humanity International building housing and helping underprivileged persons realize the dream of home ownership.

President Carter has served as a freelance ambassador for a variety of international missions, including mediating disputes between countries, observing elections in nations with histories of fraudulent voting processes, and advising presidents on Middle East issues.

He has also made time to be a prolific author, writing more than 30 books, including *Keeping Faith: Memoirs of a President* (1983), *Turning Point* (1992), and *An Hour Before Daylight* (2001).

The United States and the world are better off because Jimmy Carter emerged from humble origins to become the 39th President of the United States.

Not bad for a Georgia peanut farmer, Annapolis graduate, and nuclear submariner, not bad at all.

I strongly support this bipartisan legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 5472, the “Jimmy Carter National Historical Park Redesignation Act.”

God bless President Carter, and the United States of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5472.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK REDESIGNATION ACT

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5852) to redesignate the Weir Farm National Historic Site in the State of Connecticut as the “Weir Farm National Historical Park”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5852

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Weir Farm National Historical Park Redesignation Act”.

### SEC. 2. WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Weir Farm National Historic Site shall be known and designated as the “Weir Farm National Historical Park”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 1990.—The Weir Farm National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1990 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 101–485; 104 Stat. 1171; 108 Stat. 4756; 112 Stat. 3296; 123 Stat. 1190) is amended—

(1) in section 2(2)—

(A) by striking “historic site” and inserting “historical park”; and

(B) by striking “National Historic Site” and inserting “National Historical Park”;

(2) in section 4—

(A) in the heading, by striking “historic site” and inserting “historical park”;

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “Historic Site” and inserting “Historical Park”; and

(C) by striking “historic site” each place it appears and inserting “historical park”;

(3) in section 5, by striking “historic site” each place it appears and inserting “historical park”; and

(4) in section 6—

(A) in the heading, by striking “historic site” and inserting “historical park”; and

(B) by striking “historic site” each place it appears and inserting “historical park”.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Weir Farm National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the “Weir Farm National Historical Park”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

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Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.